

# PLYMOUTH WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

"HERE LET THE PRESS THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS MAINTAIN; UNAWED BY INFLUENCE AND UNBOUGHT BY GAIN."

VOLUME 4—NEW SERIES.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1863.

NUMBER 3—WHOLE No. 159.

## Business Directory.

### R. R. Time Tables.

#### P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Time Table.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

#### DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM PLYMOUTH STATION.

#### EASTWARD BOUND TRAINS.

Day Express and Mail.....11:18 A. M.  
Night Express.....10:31 P. M.  
Fast Stock.....4:30 P. M.  
Local Freight.....11:40 P. M.  
Live Stock and Ex. Freight.....12:20 P. M.

#### WESTWARD BOUND TRAINS.

Day Express and Mail.....7:02 P. M.  
Night Express.....6:47 A. M.  
Local Freight.....4:53 P. M.  
Fast Freight.....3:56 P. M.  
S. R. EDWARDS, Agent.

### C. P. & C. R. R. Time Table.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

#### EASTWARD.

Leave La Porte, daily.....8:45 A. M.  
(Sundays Excepted.)  
Arrive at Plymouth.....10:30 A. M.

#### WESTWARD.

Leave Plymouth.....3:00 P. M.  
Arrive at La Porte.....4:50 P. M.  
Trains run by La Porte time, which is kept at E. Vail's jewelry store, and is 15 minutes slower than P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. time.

H. R. DRULINER, Supt.

## Attorneys.

### REEVE & CAPRON.

Attorneys and Notaries, Plymouth, Marshall Co., Ind., practicing in all courts and adjoining counties. Recent to Babcock & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Co., New York; Conley, Farrell & Co., Philadelphia; Benette & Co., Pittsburgh; Hon. A. L. Osborn, Circuit Judge, La Porte, Ind.

### JOHN S. BENDEY.

Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent, Knox, Ind. Collections, Tax paying, and examination of Titles, promptly attended to. n3-ly

## Physicians.

### DR. T. A. BORTON.

Physician and Surgeon, office on Michigan street, west side, over Hill's Bakery, where he may be consulted during office hours.

### J. J. VINALL.

Homeopathic Physician.—Particular attention paid to obstetric practice, and chronic diseases of women, and diseases of children. Office over C. Palmer's store, corner Michigan and La Porte streets, where he may be consulted at all hours.

### DR. O. BAIRD.

Graduate of Jefferson Medical College; residence and office near Hill's Mill, Bremen, Ind.

## Dentistry.

### DR. A. O. BORTON.

Successor to Dr. Borton, Plymouth, Ind. Whole or partial sets of teeth made on the most approved plan. Special attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth, and irregularities of children's teeth corrected. Fills and fills teeth with gold, silver or without Chloroform. Can be consulted at his office at any time except on Mondays and Tuesdays. Office on Michigan street, west side, over Hill's Bakery. [101]

## Hotels.

### EDWARDS HOUSE.

Plymouth, Ind. W. C. Edwards, Proprietor.

### H. B. DICKSON & Co.

Dealers in hardware of every description, also stoves, tin, sheet iron, and copper ware. n3-ly

### BUCK & TOAN.

Dealers in hardware of every description, and manufacturers of tin, sheet iron and copper ware.—Michigan street.

## Dry Goods & Groceries.

### J. BROWNLEE.

Dealers in dry goods of all kinds, groceries, wines, etc., Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

### C. P. MERR.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., south side La Porte street.

### NUSSBAUM & DAVIDSON.

Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, east side of Michigan street.

## Boots & Shoes.

### E. PAUL.

Dealers in boots and shoes, manufactures all kind of home work in his line, Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

## Druggists.

### G. BLAIN & Co.

Druggists and confectioners, west side of Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

### T. A. LEMON.

Dealers in drugs, medicines, notions, literary magazines, etc., north side La Porte street, Plymouth, Ind.

## Watchmaker.

### JOHN M. HOEMER.

Dealers in watches, clocks and jewelry, Plymouth Ind. keeps constantly on hand clocks, watches, breast pins, car rings, finger rings, lockets, etc. Clocks and watches, etc., repaired in the best manner possible.

## Barbering.

### MICHAEL GINZ.

Barber and hair dresser, (West side Michigan street over Patterson's store) Plymouth, Ind. Everything the above business attended to by me in the best style.

## Wagonmaking.

### C. HASLANGER & BRO'S.

Manufacturers of wagons, carriages, etc. Black Smithing, painting and graining done to order.

## Livery.

### N. B. KLINGER.

Proprietor of Buckeye Livery, opposite Edwards House, Plymouth, Ind. n27ly

## Agency.

### T. McDONALD.

Real estate agent and notary public, office in C. Palmer's hardware store, Plymouth, Ind. Draws deeds, mortgages, bonds, and agrees agents, sells lands, examines titles and furnishes abstracts of the same, pays taxes and redeems land sold for taxes.

## Speech of Mr. Conway, Republican, in Congress.

A few days since Mr. Conway, of Kansas, one of the most ultra, as well as one of the ablest, of the Republican members of Congress, made a strong speech in favor of peace and a stoppage of the war. The speech is said to have the approval of Gov. Andrew, Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Horace Greeley, and other leading abolitionists, who held a caucus in Washington just before it was delivered. We take the following extracts from it, which shows its character:

### HE IS AGAINST RE-UNION.

Sir, I am not in favor of restoring the constitutional relations of the slaveholders to the Union, nor of the war to that end. On the contrary, I am utterly and forever opposed to both. I am in favor of the Union as it exists to-day. I am in favor of recognizing the loyal States as the American nation, based as they are on the principle of freedom for all, without distinction of race, color or distinction. I believe it to be the manifest destiny of the American nation to ultimately control the American Continent on this principle.

I conceive, therefore, that the true object of this war, is to revolutionize the national Government by resolving the North into the nation, and the South into a distinct public body, leaving us in a position to pursue the latter as a separate State. I believe that the direction of the war to any other end is a perversion of it, calculated to subvert the very object it was designated to effect.

### THE UNIONISM.

I have never allowed myself to indulge in that superstitious idolatry of the Union so prevalent among simple but honest people, nor that political cant about the Union so prevalent among the dishonest ones. I have simply regarded it as a form of Government, to be valued in proportion to its merits as an instrument of national prosperity and power.

### THE SOUTH INDEPENDENT.

The war which has come in between the North and the South, has rendered them separate and independent powers in the world. This is the necessary legal effect of civil war anywhere. It makes the belligerent parties independent for the time being, and, unless the one succumbs to the other, they continue independent of each other forever.

The principle is laid down by Vattel as follows:

"When a nation becomes divided into two parties, absolutely independent, and no longer acknowledging a common superior, the State is dissolved, and the war between the two parties stands upon the same ground, in every respect, as a public war between two distinct nations."—Book III, chap. 17, p. 428.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that so learned and profound a jurist as the honorable member from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Stevens,] should express the same opinion.

### THE DEMOCRACY TRUE TO THE UNION.

The Democracy will not, of course, listen to separation for an instant. Such a suggestion in their eyes, is treason—a proposition no dissolver of the Union—for which one ought to be hanged. They expect the question, whether Union shall be restored by force or compromise, to be submitted to the people in the next election, and upon that to carry the country. Their plan is to oppose the administration on its anti-slavery policy. They put in issue the constitutionality of the Missouri emancipation act, and the President's proclamation of emancipation. These measures they pronounce unconstitutional, deny their validity and everything done, or to be done in pursuance of them. In addition to this, they attack the administration on account of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, false imprisonment, corruption, imbecility, &c., and a thousand other incidents. But on the war and the integrity of the Union, they are like adamant itself. They claim to favor the war for the sake of the Union, but to be for compromise rather than war. They say very truthfully that the Republicans have tried force for two years, and exhausted the country, and upon this claim the adoption of their method as all that is left to be done. This is the manner in which the politicians of the country propose to terminate this great conflict.

### THE GREAT CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

An alliance seems recently to have been effected to this end between certain elements heretofore hostile. The Border State politicians are the remnant of the old Whig and Know Nothing parties, who, all their lives, cherished an intense hatred of the Democracy. They now unite with that party to effect this object. The Republicans of the Albany school, under the sagacious leadership of Mr. Weed, who for long years fought the Van Buren regency, and finally broke it down through the agency of free soil, are also hand in glove

with their old opponents. Thus the army of the Democracy takes the field for the next great political battle, supported on the left by the followers of Clay and Crittenden, and on the right by the special friends of Wm. H. Seward. Such a host may well feel confident. It is a combination well shaped. Not in vain have the Border State Politicians thronged the Hall of the Presidential Mansion. Not in vain has the discreet Secretary of State incurred the reputation of having become imbecile. Not in vain has the whole administration suffered the odium of drifting with the tide for lack of policy. They could well afford to dispense with the applause of the radicals, while they silently directed that under current which was to refer the gigantic question, with which they would not grapple, to the decision of another Presidential election.

### THE CONSERVATIVES WILL TRIUMPH.

The chief element in the accomplishment of this reactionary movement, is the war which the administration is conducting for the restoration of the Union. The war is indeed the trump card of the Democracy; not war for emancipation; not war for conquest, but Mr. Lincoln's war for the Union. They have no fear that it will serve the end of abolitionism. It has passed that stage. Its results are now in their keeping. All they wish is its prolongation. In the first place, it holds the nation pledged to the principle that the Union is intact, and the Constitution open to amendment through Southern votes. In the next place the responsibility of it being with the Republicans, it weakens them sadly in the elections. And in the third place, its effect is to wear away and depress the slaveholders, and dispose them in favor of conciliation. The war in whatever aspect it may be presented, is an admirable instrument for them.

If the war should happen to meet with unexpected success, and defeat the rebellion, the slaveholders will be brought back just in time to join them in the election. If it should lag, and accomplish no results as now seems likely, this will inevitably insure them a triumph in the popular vote. Their theory is, and it is a sound one, that the two forces, Abolition and Secession, now in deadly conflict, have only to be permitted to continue the fight long enough to wear each other out, and cause the political waters to subside to their former level.

Thus, on the basis of the war, they have a complete mastery of the situation, and no earthly power can prevent their success.

### THE ARMY CONSERVATIVE.

Nevertheless, without reference to the result of the war, I consider the chances of the conservatives in the election, far superior to that of the administration. Great reliance is placed by the latter on the vote of the soldiers; but, in my opinion this is delusive. The soldiers will be affected in like manner with the rest of the people, and, moreover, will be tired of military service, and anxious to return home. They will be dissatisfied from a thousand causes, and desire a change. The suffering and indignation yet to be engendered by the unlimited issue of an irredeemable paper currency, will of itself, overwhelm the administration party, and sink it deeper than plummet ever sounded. But the Democrats, in my judgment, safely calculate that they can take issue on any one of a hundred necessary incidents of the war, and defeat their opponents by a large majority.

### THE PROCLAMATION A FAILURE.

Many suppose that the effect of the proclamation of emancipation will be to so thoroughly, speedily and completely annihilate and extirpate slavery, that the slaveholders will have no longer a motive to act together. This is an egregious mistake. The proclamation will have no such effect. Its constitutionality is denied. It is still unexecuted, and its validity undetermined. The whole Judiciary Department is to render its decision upon it; and, in the meantime, it is to be the controlling issue in a popular election for President. This state of things will undoubtedly inspire the slaveholders with a more resolute purpose than ever. Their effort will not, as heretofore, be to prevent the Abolitionist from freeing their slaves, as a distant and speculative proposition, but to rescue him from the grasp of the enemy already actually laid upon him. It will redouble their will and bring out every latent energy.

### SUMNER HIS MAGNUS APOLLO.

The Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Sumner,) who has lately been elected to serve another term of six years in the body he so long adorned, should, in this crisis, point us to the proper action. His purely Northern character, his great abilities, his lofty aspirations, his sacrifices for freedom, the entire confidence of his State so spontaneously bestowed upon him—and that State the noblest in America—all single him out as one authorized and required to speak with a decisive voice on this great occasion.

There are also in the House gentlemen whose words on this momentous theme the country will listen to with intense interest. The honorable member from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Thaddeus Stevens,) one of the truly great men of America—full of learning and wisdom—tried by long years of arduous service in this cause, who has never faltered, and is now re-elected in his district by overwhelming numbers, stands foremost among those of whom the nation will expect deliverance from the dangers which encompass it. Let these men, and such as these, speak, and tell the country what to do in this hour of transcendent peril.

Nevertheless, I cannot refrain from expressing my individual opinion that the true policy of the North is to terminate the war at once. The longer it continues the worse our situation becomes. Let the two Houses of Congress adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That the Executive be, and he is hereby requested to issue a general order to all commanders of forces in the several military departments of the United States to discontinue offensive operations against the enemy, and to act for the future entirely on the defensive.

Resolved, That the Executive be, and he is further requested to enter into negotiation with the authorities of the Confederate States with reference to a cessation of hostilities, based on the following propositions: 1. Recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. 2. A uniform system of duties upon imports. 3. Free navigation of the Mississippi river. 4. Free navigation of the Missouri river. 5. Mutual adoption of the Monroe doctrine.

### CAN LIVE TOGETHER.

I entirely disagree with those who assert that it is impossible that the North and South could live peaceably side by side, because there are no natural boundaries between the two, such as the Rocky Mountains or the Atlantic Ocean. This is a bugbear with which we impose upon ourselves. The people of the North and South can never become foreign nations to each other in the sense in which the French and English or Russians are. They are sprung from the same origin, speak the same language, possess a common literature, inherit similar politics and religious views, and inhabit regions closely connected by natural and artificial ties. They will, therefore, both be always American. The only great difference between them is of a social and political nature, namely, that which arises from the existence of African slavery in one, and its absence in the other.

The fact, however, offers no obstacle whatever to such a separation as is involved in independent political jurisdiction; on the contrary it greatly facilitates it.

Before the Federal Union was established all the States were independent, and associated under articles of confederation, in the nature of a treaty. The arguments now adduced to show the impracticability of present separation between the North and the South, go with equal force to prove the impossibility of what then actually existed and was accepted in the case of the thirteen original States of the Union. The latter stood toward each other precisely as the North and South would stand should they stop the war and enter into treaty. It would simply be resolving the North and South into Confederate States, resuming, as to them, the old basis of the confederation. This would be the whole of it. It is, therefore, a very simple operation.

I do not suggest this, however, on the idea that should it ever be adopted, the separation it implies would be permanent. I believe that it would insure an ultimate re-union on an anti-slavery basis.

I have confidence in the inherent vitality of Northern civilization. I have no fear to set in competition with that of the South. Let them proceed side by side in the race of empire, and we shall see which will triumph.

"Now is the time to get up clubs," as the boy said when the printer's dog chased him.

Why is a fashionable lady's dress like an iron-clad ship? Because it is heavily plated.

Why is a lady who has bought a sable cape at half price, like a soldier absent on leave? Because she has got her fur low.

A fur fast going out of fashion—the fur-lough.

"Isn't it astonishing," said a wealthy individual, "that a large fortune was left me by a person that had only seen me once?"

"It would have been much more astonishing," said a wag, "if he had left it to you after seeing you twice."

Be sure to read Conway's speech.

## "THE ARCHITECT OF RUIN."

THURLOW WEED ON HORACE GREELEY.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE JOURNAL:—It is not my design to "keep before the people" and but for the material misrepresentation of two or three journals, I would not intrude, even to express what I feel most gratefully, the more than kindly, the generous constructions of the press, irrespective of party. To the letters of troops of kind friends, I shall endeavor to reply individually.

The Rochester Express and Oswego Times says:

Mr. Weed's opinion may be founded, as he avers, on deep convictions. At this time, when he retires from a position where his opposition to the administration was doing the cause of the country, we cannot discuss that question, but take it for granted that personal feelings and motives in no degree dictated a course which gave so much pain to those who have so long regarded the veteran editor as a safe counselor and sagacious leader.

It is strange that any reader of the Journal in the face of fact, should hazard such a statement. My point has been distinctly, that our danger arises from the blind and frantic course of the New York Tribune and Independent, the extreme views of Messrs. Sumner, Phillips, Garret Smith, and their followers, by whom the administration is beleaguered, importuned, persecuted.

I have not "opposed," but in all the ways and means in my power sustained the administration. So far from having personal feelings or motives other than friendly, my relations with the President and every member of his cabinet are cordial. They are all exerting themselves to the best of their ability, and with integrity and fidelity, to re-establish the authority of the government.

I have referred frequently to the incendiary principles of the New York Tribune, because that journal, by its vast circulation, exerts a malignant influence throughout the whole North. I again admonish my countrymen to shake off this incubus; to emancipate themselves from their mental thralldom, before all is lost. Mr. Greeley, infatuated victim of the wildest ambition will soon, amid the "crash of worlds and the wreck of matter," be seized with a "re-morse that comes too late." I speak not idly. This "Architect of ruin" has much to answer for.

First, while Sidel, Toombs, Mason, Davis, &c. etc, were maturing their scheme for rebellion, and the Gulf States, under their instruction, were seceding, Mr. Greeley approved, justified and invited them to go forward with their treasonable designs! Here is the evidence from his own Tribune, and in his own language:

From the Tribune November 6, 1860. "If the cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless. \* \* \* We must ever resist the right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify the laws thereof. To withdraw from the Union is quite another matter; whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a republic whereof one section is pinned to another by bayonets."

From the Tribune Nov. 26, 1860. "If the Cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw peacefully from the Union, we think they should and would be allowed to do so. Any attempt to compel them by force to remain would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence, contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based."

From the Tribune December 17, 1861. "If [the Declaration of Independence] justified the secession from the British empire of three millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of southerners from the Union in 1861."

From the Tribune of Feb. 23, 1861. "Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union and anxious to escape from it, WE WILL DO OUR BEST TO FORWARD THEIR VIEWS."

Here then, in the outbreak of the rebellion, is the Tribune "doing its best to forward their views." Their "views" were forwarded with fatal celerity. We all see with what consequences.

When the rebellion, thus encouraged, became a reality, the Tribune, with an insolence peculiarly its own, assumed a dictatorship over the government and the army. Our first calamity was occasioned by its insane cries of "On to Richmond." After the inglorious defeat of Bull Run, Mr. Greeley became spasmodically repen-

ant, confessing that he had done wrong, and promising to mind his own business. But this promise was soon forgotten and the Tribune became as arrogant as ever, and ere long its inflated editor put forth an edict in the name of hundreds of thousands addressed to the President of the United States—demanding a change of policy in his administration of the government. And now we are called to witness, with amazement, a new phase of character startling change of switch!

The editor of the New York Times, in a carefully prepared article, charged Mr. Greeley with seeking, through M. Mercier, the French Minister, foreign intervention! And, still worse, the accusation goes so far as to implicate Mr. Greeley in a correspondence with Mr. Vallandigham! We venture to say that not ten of the Tribune's hundred thousand subscribers, or any outside authority, would have believed either of these statements. And yet both are virtually admitted in the Tribune of yesterday:

But here follows "the exact truth with regard to our views on the whole subject, which M. Mercier, or Mr. Vallandigham, or any one else can have for the moderate price of six cents in Washington, or three if he purchase in New York:

1. We believe that the war for the Union has now entered upon a phase which in all probability must prove fatal—that we are on the eve of movements, combinations, attacks, battles, whereof the result must be well nigh decisive.

2. We believe that the rebels are about to be badly whipped at several vital points, and that their defeats will be so conclusive that any impartial empire would advise them that their enterprise is hopeless, and they ought to give it up.

3. We believe that, if our armies do not whip theirs will whip ours.

4. We believe that, should they be successful and we defeated in the general results of the campaign now opening, impartial third parties will say that we ought to consent to peace on the best attainable terms. Whether we shall take that council or renew the struggle, as a united people who have come to understand and to accept its real character, the cost and suffering involved, events will determine.

5. But we believe that the time will come—we do not say how soon, as that must depend on the results of conflicts yet future—when the great powers of Europe will mediate—not by blows nor by menaces, but by representations—against a continuance of the struggle as fruitless, wasteful butchery, and urge a settlement in the interests of humanity and commerce.

Thus the Tribune pronounced that we must subdue the rebellion by "movements, combinations, and attacks" now "on the eve," or call upon the "great powers of Europe" to interfere "against the continuance of the struggle as fruitless, wasteful butchery, and urge a settlement in the interest of humanity and commerce." In simple direct, unequivocal language, Mr. Greeley says that if we are not successful in the campaign now opening our cause and country are lost, and that we must have peace, upon the best attainable terms.

This is saying openly and publicly, to the enemy, that they have only to hold out two or three months longer to secure the triumph of rebellion and slavery. Had an opposition journal or member of Congress uttered these sentiments the Tribune would have demanded their removal to Fort Lafayette.

Mr. Greeley evades, though he does not deny, that he has communicated with the Minister and Mr. Vallandigham, suggesting mediation to the former, and peace to the latter. In entering upon the question of mediation with a foreign Minister, he takes issue, in violation of law, against the government. And in opening a correspondence with a Representative whom he is constantly denouncing as a traitor, he commits an offence I leave others to name and characterize.

And now I have Mr. Greeley, the columns of his own Tribune being the exponent and witness, as first inviting the withdrawal of the cotton States, and a consequent division of the Union; and then, after a hundred thousand lives have been sacrificed, and twelve hundred millions of treasure squandered, demanding the intervention of the great powers of Europe in favour of "peace upon the best terms attainable," for the sake of "humanity and commerce."

An old negro, crossing the river from a negro dance, lost his oars and came near swamping. In great terror he fell down on his knees and exclaimed: "O, massa Lord, if eber you gwine to help old Ira, now's de time."

Those who angle continually for praise get bitten oftener than their bait does.

## Indiana vs. Massachusetts.

The following extract we copy from the Springfield (Mass.) Republican of Jan. 31st, to give our Republican friends, who entertain such an immense feeling of admiration and respect for "the old granite State," some idea of the estimation in which the "brains of the country" hold our gallant Hoosier State:

"Congress ought to change the name of the department of the Interior to Department of Indiana." Nobody seems to get into it at head or tail, that does not hail from that State—the meaneast, after all, in the West, and one of the meaneast in the whole free Union. Why should it have more levers and agues and ignorance and bad politics than any of its sisters? Perhaps because it was settled, in a greater degree, by the poor whites and small slaveholders of the South. And yet there is Schuyler Colfax, and he favors a good deal that is otherwise intolerable."

The Springfield Republican is probably the leading paper in the New England States; it certainly has the largest circulation and has good reasons to claim to be par excellence, the organ of all Yankeeedom. Its sentiments as expressed above, represent the feeling animating the whole tribe of Yankees in regard to our State—"the meaneast, after all, in the West." It must be particularly gratifying to our citizens to have this flattering encomium pronounced upon us by the organ of a race who are now grinding them in the dust with their high tariffs, duties, &c.; but of course, being descended from the "poor whites and small slaveholders of the South," we are incapable of appreciating the grace with which this comes from the great and intellectual State of Massachusetts, which has been mainly instrumental in plunging us into our present difficulties, adroitly saddling the burden of the war upon us, and is now growing rich over our ruin, without furnishing either men or means to any extent to help us out of our troubles.

Indiana may be afflicted with "more levers and agues and bad politics" than Massachusetts, but its malaria never induced it to attempt to "shake" itself out of the Union as did Massachusetts in olden times, nor its "bad politics" drive off, or give a pretext for going, of sovereign States from the affiliation of the Union. Indiana, despite her fever and ague, has sent better men, and more of them in proportion to her population, than any other State in the Union. Massachusetts, with all her trickery, her purchase of California recruits, her evasions and delays, has not yet fully responded to the call of the government for troops, while Indiana has exceeded the demand made upon her. Indiana's soldiers are found upon the soil of every southern State; their bones are bleaching upon every battle field fought during the war, and the valor of her soldiers are the praise and admiration of the country. She has immortalized herself in fighting out a war of "Yankee manufacture" and receiving her reward in contemptuous sneers as the one quoted above, from the authors of her troubles. Massachusetts, and all the New England States, have made money out of the war, and have given less to sustain it than any other State, and they possess "brains" enough, and souls little enough, to grow rich out of any national calamity, to coin money out of their country's blood. And the immediate cause of this trade against Indiana, is the fact that two places in the Department of the Interior are occupied by "ignorant" sons of Indiana, while New England has a surplus stock of "brains" which she would accommodately place at the disposal of the country in their places.

The charming coolness and effrontery with which they bat of their superior intelligence, displayed in their successful schemes of shifting the burdens of the country upon their neighbors, and monopolizing the profits and emoluments to themselves, commands our admiration, and must have a tendency to diminish the feeling in the West for the establishment of a new confederation leaving New England out in the cold.—*Pt. Wayne Sentinel.*

While his mother lives, a man has one friend on earth who will not desert him when he is needy. Her affection flows from a pure fountain, and ceases only at the ocean of eternity.

It is worth your while to be a stalling, staunch, honest man, just for the sake of your posterity.

Those who court disgrace are sure not to be jilted.

Faith is a great lady; and good works are her attendants.

Pride would never owe, and glory would never pay.

Hesitate, and the vulgar will think you weak, be confident, and they will think you wise.